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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 293



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22 April 1982

CHINA REPORT
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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' REPRINTS ARTICLE ON SINO-U.S. TIES

OW060106 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 6 April reprint of Issue No 2 of 1982 GUOJI WENTI YANJIU contributing commentator's article: "Where Lies the Crux of Sino-U.S. Relations?"]

[Text] The 6 April RENMIN RIBAO reprints on page 7 an article by a contributing commentator of Issue No 2 of the 1982 GUOJI WENTI YANJIU [JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES] entitled "Where Lies the Crux of Sino-U.S. Relations?"

The article says: The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States was warmly welcomed by the people of the two countries and the people of various countries throughout the world because it is not only to the advantage of the two countries but is also favorable to world peace. But, in the United States, there are people who are not reconciled to recognizing only one China; they still think of pursuing the two Chinas or one China, one Taiwan schemes. Shortly after the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the U.S. Congress passed a Taiwan Relations Act which was signed into U.S. law by the President. Some U.S. senators did not even bother to conceal that the aim of enacting the Taiwan Relations Act was to continue to treat Taiwan as a nation and to deny the PRC Government, the sole legal government of China. The United States continued to supply arms to Taiwan in 1979 according to a previously signed contract with Taiwan. At the start of 1980, the U.S. Government again announced U.S. arms sales to Taiwan according to the new manifest.

The article stresses: China's position against the United States' selling arms to Taiwan is consistent and firm. China can never tolerate conditions whereby the United States continues its arms sales to Taiwan without a time limit. The situation in which Sino-U.S. relations are seriously threatened at present is created entirely by the United States.

The article says: The history of Sino-U.S. relations over the past three decades or more shows that Sino-U.S. relations can be developed as long as the United States respects Chinese sovereignty. It will be destroyed if China's sovereignty is infringed upon. The continuous development of Sino-U.S. relations under the current international situation will be beneficial to the overall world strategy. It is therefore necessary to seek a way to remove obstacles so that the relations between the two countries will continue to develop on the basis of common adherence to the fundamental norm in international relations. Relations between the two countries today are at a crossroad. While the Chinese side is striving for good prospects, it is also prepared for a bad ending.

CSO: 4005/746

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' PRAISES EGYPT'S FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

OW241912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 24 Mar 82

["Egypt's Foreign Policy Fundamentals: Peace and National Dignity--by XINHUA Correspondent Wan Guang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, March 24 -- At a time when Egypt is facing a powerful force pressuring it into making concessions, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak reaffirmed Tuesday that Egypt's foreign policy rests on two fundamentals: peace and national dignity.

Israeli authorities have recently threatened to delay or cancel its withdrawal from the Sinai in April if disputes between Egypt and Israel on demarcation lines in Taba and other places cannot be resolved. According to today's local press, President Mubarak told parliament members at a Tuesday meeting that Egypt's borders with Israel are demarcated and "we cannot cede a single span of our land."

In an interview with the New York TIMES published by the Cairo newspapers today, Mubarak said Egypt cannot give any concessions on the border issue.

To settle differences between Egypt and Israel, Mubarak has sent Usamah al-Baz, first secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry and director of the president's political affairs office, to Israel. Al-Baz met with Israel's Prime Minister Begin Tuesday and gave him a letter from Mubarak.

Mubarak said he told Israel about the necessity of consolidating peace in his letter. He said that according to the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement, differences between the two sides may be put forward for mediation or arbitration.

"We try and hope to reach agreement," he added.

Meanwhile, Egypt, on the Jerusalem problem, will remain with an Arab stand. Mubarak has refused to visit Jerusalem in his proposed Israel tour in defiance of the U.S. and Israeli pressure.

Egypt also has rejected Israel's demand to hold two meetings in Jerusalem--an expert's meeting on Palestinian autonomy negotiations and a joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee meeting.

Mubarak reiterated Tuesday that Egypt will follow a non-alignment policy. Although Egypt keeps special economic and military relations with the United States and wants more U.S. military and economic aid, he said, "we are a non-aligned country. We do not align ourselves. We do not enter into any alliance."

He also emphasized that importance should be attached to the role military forces play in protecting Egyptian sovereignty.

"Without the army, Egypt will have no say in the world," he said.

Egypt also is going ahead with a policy of diversifying sources of its weapons. Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazala announced to journalists after holding talks on military production cooperation with the visiting British Minister of State for Defense Viscount Trenchard Tuesday that he will visit Italy, Austria and some other European countries this year to discuss further military cooperation.

Observers here said positions taken by Egypt at this critical moment show that Mubarak intends to pursue an independent foreign policy.

CSO: 4000/85

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC COMMENTATOR ON CRUX OF SINO-U.S. TIES

OW061248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA)--"Relations between China and the United States is now at the crossroads. China on its part is working for the best possible prospects and is at the same time prepared for things to get worse," writes a guest commentator in the summer issue of the quarterly STUDIES OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS this year.

He points out that events in the past 30 years show that "only when the United States respects China's sovereignty, can Sino-American relations develop. Any American encroachment upon China's sovereignty will result in jeopardizing the relations between the two countries."

Entitled "Wherein Lies the Crux of the Problem in Sino-American Relations," the commentator's article is reprinted in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today.

In the context of the present international situation, commentator says, continued development of Sino-American relations is in the overall strategic interest of the world. It is, therefore, necessary to seek ways and means of overcoming the handicap and carrying forward these relations with both sides observing the basic criteria of international relations. Such is the desire of the Chinese as well as the American people."

Commentator goes on to say that progress of Sino-American relations cannot be one of plain sailing. "The road forward is rough and bumpy with twists and turns," he adds.

Writing about a solution to the issue of American arms sales to Taiwan, he says: "China sticks to principle and is at the same time quite reasonable. The United States must end its arms sales to Taiwan. That is a matter of principle. As for the steps and ways to put the principle into effect, they can be worked out satisfactorily through talks between the two parties taking various factors into consideration. This is what China did in the negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States and subsequently in handling Sino-American relations including American arms deals with Taiwan. China has shown patience and flexibility. But there is a limit to its forbearance and it will not barter away principle."

Commentator stresses that the United States and the United States alone is to blame for the present crisis in Sino-American relations.

China's opposition to arms sales to Taiwan is "consistent and firm," he continues. During the talks on the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations, the two sides failed to agree on the issue. The Chinese side then stated explicitly its opposition to more arms deals with Taiwan and made it clear that two countries subsequently must arrive at a solution to the problem. China will not tolerate indefinitely continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. This does not stem from China's fear of the military threat posed by the arms sales. It is because, first and foremost, the U.S. action constitutes a grave infringement upon China's sovereignty and interference with its internal affairs. China's modern history is essentially a record of the Chinese people's struggle to safeguard its independence and sovereignty and fight against foreign intervention. This long-drawn-out struggle cost the Chinese people countless lives and untold suffering. The liberated New China will not tolerate any encroachment upon its sovereignty, and for this very reason it opposes foreign arms sales to Taiwan.

Commentator notes that in the past three years the two countries have developed their relations considerably in the fields of politics, economy, culture and science and technology. However, there are also difficulties and obstacles. Failure to overcome them in good time will place these relations in danger of retrogression.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States was warmly welcomed by the Chinese and American people and other peoples of the world as it benefited the two countries as well as world peace, says commentator. But some people in the United States refuse to recognize there is only one China. They want to have "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." Shortly after the normalization of relations, the U.S. Congress passed the "Taiwan Relations Act," which was later signed into law by the U.S. President. The act says it is aimed at "the continuation of commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan." Here the phrase "other unofficial relations" in the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations becomes "other relations" in the act. The deletion of the word "unofficial" is significant. What is more, many stipulations of the act directly violate the principles set forth in the communique. The act says that "to consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means" is a matter "of grave concern to the United States," and that the United States has to "maintain the capacity.....to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people on Taiwan." For this, it says, "the United States will make available to Taiwan such defense articles and defense services in such quantity as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capacity." Thus, the United States takes a stance to obstruct the return of Taiwan to the embrace of its motherland and for this purpose will not scruple to intervene militarily.

Commentator asks: Since the United States recognizes Taiwan as part of China, how could the future of Taiwan be of "grave concern" to it and what right does the United States have to concern itself with the social or economic system in China's Taiwan province, which comes under China's sovereignty? And against whom are the "defense articles" and "defense services" supplied to Taiwan by the United States?

These clauses have invalidated the U.S. commitment to terminate within one year the U.S.-Taiwan "mutual defense treaty," commentator writes. What is worse it actually extends the treaty's application to cover what it calls "any resort to force or other forms of coercion" that threatens Taiwan's security.

According to the act, all "treaties" and "agreements" in force at the end of 1978 between the United States and Taiwan should continue in force, and the property in the U.S. controlled by the Taiwan authorities should remain intact.

Commentator notes that some U.S. congressmen have made it clear that the "Taiwan Relations Act" is meant to continue to take Taiwan as a "state" and the authorities there as the "government" of that "state." This is an open attempt to deny the fact that there is only one China in the world and that the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of China.

CSO: 4000/85

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BANGLADESH TO HONOR INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

OW270827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Dacca, March 26 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh would continue to adhere strictly to the objectives and principles of the U.N. charter, the non-aligned movement, the Colombo Commonwealth and the Islamic conference, said Bangladesh Foreign Secretary Humayu Rashid Chowdhury yesterday.

Mr Chowdhury made the statement when he met heads of the diplomatic missions here to explain the country's foreign policy after the imposition of martial law.

He said there would be no change in the country's foreign policy and all treaties, agreements and multilateral and bilateral commitments would be honored by Bangladesh. Bangladesh would be guided by the mottos of respect for sovereign equality of all nations, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, peaceful settlement of all problems and disputes and the right of every nation to determine the form of its social, economic and political system.

He said Bangladesh would continue to support the struggle of the Palestinians and demand for a withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories.

He said his country stood for a withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea to allow the people of those two countries to determine their own destiny. He pledged that his country would continue to condemn apartheid and racism in all their manifestations.

Chowdhury declared Bangladesh would strive to bring about harmonious north-south economic relations based on the spirit of the Cancun summit and develop south-south relations based on the principle of economic cooperation among developing countries.

CSO: 4000/85

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY CARRINGTON RESIGNS

OW051651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] London, April 5 (XINHUA)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and two senior ministers at the Foreign Office resigned today under heavy criticism after Argentina's invasion of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

The ministers are Humphrey Atkins, lord privy seal or deputy foreign secretary, and Richard Luce, minister of state.

The resignations were accepted by the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Carrington and his senior ministers are the first victims of a political storm facing Thatcher's conservative government following the Argentine Friday seizure of the disputed South Atlantic Falkland Islands, which Britain has ruled since 1832. During the first weekend sitting of Parliament since the Suez Canal crisis 26 years ago, the government was strongly criticised in the House of Commons for its lack of preparedness against the Argentine invasion.

Angry conservative members of Parliament joined the opposition Labor Party and the alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats in demanding resignations of the foreign and defense secretaries. Thatcher reportedly resisted the demands because she needs a unified government to regain control of the lost colony.

Lord Carrington, who was appointed foreign secretary when Thatcher's conservative party came to power in May 1979, admitted in his letter of resignation to Mrs Thatcher that the invasion of the Falkland Islands had been a humiliating affront to Britain and that he had been responsible for the conduct of the policy which had led to that humiliation.

It was reported that Thatcher refused a letter of resignation from Defense Secretary John Nott.

A 36-ship task force, spearheaded by the aircraft carriers "Invincible" and "Hermes," left Portsmouth in southern England today to face an Argentine fleet of 15 ships. The armada is the largest to sail from Britain since the Suez Canal crisis in 1956.

Defense Secretary John Nott declared on a television broadcast yesterday that if a diplomatic solution was not reached, Britain would fight to regain the islands. Nott did not rule out the possibilities of sinking Argentine vessels, blockading the islands or even attacking the Argentine mainland.

CSO: 4000/85

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN, N. AMERICA, EUROPE STRESS COOPERATION

OW080542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 (XINHUA)--More than 130 representatives from Japan, North America and Western Europe participated in the 13th plenary meeting of the private tripartite commission here this week.

Takeshi Watanabe, Japanese chairman of the commission, said Tuesday at a news conference after the conclusion of the two-day meeting that cooperation among Japan, North America and Western Europe, was essential and that the participants of the present meeting "exchanged views scrupulously for the sake of mutual understanding."

Western countries have posed economic sanctions on the Soviet Union since the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in 1979. The meeting's participants discussed economic relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern European nations.

The meeting's participants agreed it was imperative to enhance the role of the coordinating committee controlling East-West trade (COCOM) and the setting up of a special COCOM sub-committee to examine the export of technology to the Soviet Union to eliminate the use of Western technology in the Soviet military.

In an address to the meeting, Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi urged Western countries to enhance their unity. He also pledged to continue Japan's efforts to follow up unilateral market-opening measures.

CSO: 4000/85

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NONALIGNED GROUP SEEKS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

OW061855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Kuwait, April 6 (XINHUA)--The non-aligned coordination bureau began a three-day extraordinary meeting here today to study the best possible ways and means to support the Palestine cause.

The meeting will also adopt a working draft on the Palestine problem to be submitted to the seventh non-aligned summit to be held in Baghdad this September.

Kuwaiti deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs and information Sheykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah opened the meeting, which is attended by the 34 members of the coordination bureau and observers from 54 non-aligned countries.

In an ensuing speech, he demanded complete Israel withdrawal from all the occupied territories. Kuwait, he stressed, rejected any bilateral or partial agreements infringing on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and establish their own independent state.

Pressure must be brought to bear on Israel to force it to adhere to the United Nations charter and to observe all resolutions made by international organizations, he pointed out.

He appealed to the non-aligned movement to give full support to the Palestinian people and to initiate an urgent remedy in relations among the non-aligned nations.

Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasir 'Arafat made an account of the horrid atrocities of the Zionist aggressor in the occupied territories and their sinister designs in the Arab world, in southern Lebanon in particular.

He said the Palestinian people enjoy the support of the world freedom-lovers and shall continue their struggle until victory.

Both Sheykh as-Sabah and 'Arafat appealed for an earliest possible end to the Iranian-Iraqi war.

Considering the dangers in the Gulf region, Arafat pointed out, effort must be exerted to end this war as soon as possible, so as to bring about security and unity in this region to confront the common enemy--zionism.

The Egypt delegation headed by Egyptian ambassador to the United Nations Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also attended the meeting. Observers here said as he maintains good relations with many Arab representatives in the United Nations, he is going to make contacts with many other Arab delegates here in what will pave the way for Egypt's return to the Arab ranks.

CSO: 4000/85

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ESCAP'S 38TH SESSION ENDS IN BANGKOK 2 APRIL

OW030805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Bangkok, April 2 (XINHUA)--A call for the transformation of the existing inequitable and unjust international economic relations and for the establishment of a new international economic order was strongly voiced at the 38th session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), which concluded here tonight after 11-day meetings.

Delegates of many developing countries to the annual session, attended by 209 delegates from 38 member or associate member states and regions, expressed resentments against protectionism practised by the developed countries, and pressed for early global negotiations on the economic relations.

Many delegates appealed to the developing countries in this region to strengthen collective self-reliance and develop regional economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefits.

They also demanded that positive and suitable measures be adopted to ensure food supply and distribution in Asia-Pacific, the main theme of this session.

An annual report reflecting these demands was adopted at the end of the session.

CSO: 4000/85

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZIMBABWE PREMIER MEETS PRC JOURNALISTS

OW201311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Salisbury, March 19 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said here today the independence of Zimbabwe has been consolidated over the last two years and great success has been scored in various fields.

In an interview with a XINHUA journalist group and a PEOPLE'S DAILY correspondent, Mugabe said Zimbabwe's "political situation is very good" and "the majority of the people support the ruling party."

He told the Chinese journalists that "upon our victory in 1980, we invited the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) to join us in an alliance." "However, we are disappointed that ZAPU has been planning to overthrow the government headed by the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)." The discovery of hidden arms on ZAPU-owned farms, supplied by the Soviet Union during the war, has affected the alliance with ZAPU. Now there exists an unpleasant relationship and conflicts between the two parties, he added.

But, he said, "We have refused to adopt the position that the whole (ZAPU) party is wrong. Our attitude is that its leadership is wrong and also the leadership of the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA). That is why we removed the ZAPU leaders from the government and arrested the ZIPRA leaders."

He said, "We allow some members of ZAPU to remain in the government and I'll appoint some ZAPU members to be government officials who, we believe, are progressive and have not had a hand in Nkomo's plans."

Mugabe noted, "The people themselves are united, they don't want war. Whether they are Shona, Nedbele or any other tribe, they want unity." "We will continue to uphold the people's unity."

"In the military field," Mugabe said, "we proceeded to unite our armed forces, the forces of the three components: the ZANLA built by ZANU, the ZIPRA founded by ZAPU and the former Rhodesian army. They are now under a single command." "They are now the forces to defend the people, not the forces to threaten and fight against the people."

He said ZANU would "unite with all forces in the country."

On the economic situation, Mugabe said the past two years "have been years of hard work to consolidate our hard-won victory." Zimbabwe's three-year transitional national development plan would be carried out beginning July this year, he said. He also dwelt on the achievements made in industrial and agricultural production.

Speaking about the Southern African situation, Mugabe said, "The frontline states are in agreement that the Namibian people are entitled to their independence this year." Yet "we know that the imperialist forces want to delay it, especially South Africa," he added.

The prime minister pointed out that the strategy of South Africa is to destabilize the countries in this region, which has aroused great concern.

He stressed that the U.N. Resolution 435 of 1978 should be implemented and the "one-man-two-vote" system be rejected.

Mugabe highly appreciated the prolonged friendship between Zimbabwe and China. He said, "We must proceed as we enter a new phase of struggle, the social-economic struggle, to work out ways of joining forces again as partners so we can achieve a second victory in the economic field."

In conclusion, he said he wished "to assure the Chinese people that they will forever remain our good friends." "We fought a bitter war together, we suffered together and now that we have got this victory, it must lead us to the development of closer friendship, the friendship between our two peoples."

CSO: 4000/85

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT SWORN IN--Dacca, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--Abul Fazal Mohammad Assanuddin Chowdhury was sworn in as president of Bangladesh in a ceremony at the Presidential Palace here today. Bangladesh official news agency BSS said the ceremony was presided over by Chief Justice Kamaluddin Hossain and attended by chief martial law administrator Hussain Mohammad Ershad. The nomination of Chowdhury, a retired supreme court judge, as president was announced in a martial law decree issued yesterday. [Text] [OW271900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 27 Mar 82]

INDIA AIR FORCE MODERNIZATION--New Delhi, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--India's first deep penetration strike plane, the Jaguar, soared into the sky today, according to a report from Bangalore. The Jaguar is an advanced fighter manufactured by Britain and assembled in India. Defence Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman, who watched the inaugural flight, told newsmen that India would start manufacturing this kind of plane "progressively." The plane, assembled by the Hindustan Aeronautics Corporation in Bangalore, was claimed to have more thrust than that used in Britain. This is one of the efforts made by India to modernize its air force and to diversify its aircraft purchase. India is now negotiating with France for the purchase of Mirage-2000. [Text] [OW311912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 31 Mar 82]

UN DRAFT RESOLUTION VETOED--United Nations, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The United States today vetoed a draft resolution condemning Israel for its dissolution of the elected municipal council of Al Birah and its dismissal of the mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah, following the conclusion of the U.N. Security Council's debate on the situation in the occupied Arab territories. The vote on the draft resolution was 13 in favour (including China) to 1 against (United States) with 1 abstention (Zaire). The draft sponsored by Jordan denounces Israel for its violation of the liberty and rights of the inhabitants in the occupied Arab lands. The draft also calls on Israel to rescind its decision disbanding the elected municipal council of Al Birah and its decision to remove from their posts the mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah. [Text] [OW030824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 3 Apr 82]

UK NEW FOREIGN SECRETARY--London, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher today appointed former Defence Secretary Francis Pym to succeed Lord Carrington as foreign secretary, it was announced here. Lord Carrington and two other senior ministers at the Foreign Office resigned

earlier today to take the responsibility for Britain's setback over the crisis of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands in the South Atlantic. Pym was appointed secretary of state for defence in May 1979 when Mrs Thatcher's conservative party came to power. He became leader of the House of Commons in a cabinet reshuffle at the beginning of last year. Today's announcement also said that John Biffen, the trade secretary, was named to replace Francis Pym as leader of the House of Commons and lord president of the council. [Text] [OW060136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 6 Apr 82]

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER'S COMMENTS--Islamabad, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan said today Pakistan will not become involved in any nuclear war because of its non-aligned, peace policies. The foreign minister made this statement in reference to the opinions of some unidentified American experts who say if there is a future nuclear war, it will occur in countries such as Pakistan and Afghanistan. The foreign minister said the opinions of the American experts have caused concern in Pakistan, were speculative and made far-fetched conclusions because Pakistan has good relations with the great world powers. He said Pakistan's efforts for peace are well known. "We have moved in the United Nations for the declaration of South Asia as a nuclear free zone and supported the denuclearization of the Indian Ocean," he said. "We also have sought securities and guarantees for non-nuclear states regarding the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, against them." [Text] [OW061735 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 6 Apr 82]

SOVIET INTRUSIONS MONITORED--Tokyo, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--The air self-defense force of Japan scrambled a record number of 939 times in fiscal 1981 mainly to monitor approaching and intruding Soviet aircraft, according to a KYODO report. This was publicly reported for the first time to a regular cabinet meeting by Director General Soichiro Ito of the defense agency. Japanese jets scrambled 783 times in fiscal 1980. The past record of 798 was registered in fiscal 1978. The defense chief attributed the increase to more reconnaissance flights by Soviet planes, especially in Western Sea of Japan around Tsushima Island. "Soviet reconnaissance aircraft appeared almost every time when Japan tested its sophisticated weapons such as air-to-ship missiles," Ito was quoted as saying by NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN. Soviet anti-submarine patrol planes, he also revealed, had infringed upon Japanese territorial airspace 13 times since 1967. [Text] [OW070802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 7 Apr 82]

U.S. SPECIAL FORCES TO LIBERIA--Monrovia, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--Forty-two American green berets flew in today to participate in month-long joint military manoeuvres with the Liberian armed forces. This is the second year in a row that Liberian head of state Samuel K. Doe has invited the U.S. special forces to Liberia for such joint manoeuvres. Beginning from April 12, the green berets will hold various parachute demonstrations for the general public for three days as part of the celebrations of the second anniversary of the April 12 coup which brought the Liberian military to power two years ago. This will be followed by military training programmes with Liberian troops, including airborne operations, communications and ground tactical operations. [Text] [OW101220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 10 Apr 82]

PRC WEAPONS TO PAKISTAN--In his report to the military commission, director Hong Xuezhai of the PLA general logistics department dealt with the question of supplying Pakistan with new weapons and military equipment. During his recent visit to Pakistan, Ji Pengfei reached an agreement on this matter with Pakistani leaders. The report points out: Supplying the Pakistani Government, Afghan guerrillas and the Kampuchean national army with weapons, ammunition and military equipment on an emergency basis will disrupt the carrying out of the plan for the work of the general logistics department. Moreover, a considerably large amount of our army's materials will also have to be made available for them. [Text] [OW032221 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 2 Apr 82]

PRO-U.S. POLICY--The institute concerned of the Chinese Academy of Sciences recently submitted a research report on the international situation to the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee. The conclusion of the report on the pro-U.S. foreign policy advocated by comrade Deng Xiaoping is considerably optimistic. First, the Taiwan question has not yet been solved as anticipated; on the contrary, the effort to solve this question has reached an impasse. Second, in the course of economic readjustment, various data show that U.S. economic aid to our country is far less than that provided by Japan. Third, U.S. military aid to our country is not even worth mentioning. At the same time, the tensions between our country and its southern neighboring countries have been aggravated. [Text] [OW032204 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 2 Apr 82]

CSO: 4005/746

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

REPORT ON SOCIAL ORDER--The 14th meeting of the 5th Xinjiang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee held a full session on 13 March to listen to reports delivered by responsible persons of the regional higher people's court, procuratorate and public security department on the situation in tidying up social order. They pointed out: "Social order throughout Xinjiang is now gradually turning for the better. Upholding social order is the important duty of the court, procuratorate and public security organs. The public security and judiciary organs at all levels must regard achieving a fundamental turn for the better in social order as their primary task." They said: "We must correctly apply the weapon of law to deal resolute blows at counterrevolutionaries and elements who commit serious crimes, and strive for a fundamental turn for the better in social order in the region. At present economic crimes are rampant. These include smuggling, speculation aimed at gaining huge profits, theft of public property, selling valuable cultural relics for profit, and bribery and corruption. These things seriously endanger the state's socialist construction and the people's interests. The public security and judiciary departments at all levels must resolutely implement the NPC Standing Committee's decision on severely punishing criminals who carry out serious economic sabotage." [HK140344 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Mar 82]

CSO: 4005/749

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FURTHER PREPARATION FOR NATIONWIDE CENSUS PLANNED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 82 p 1

[Article: "Fullscale Assignment of Tasks for the Nationwide Census--Province Convened the Third Session of a Conference of Census Work"]

[Text] The third session of the provincewide conference of census work was held in Fuzhou from 4 to 6 February. The conference examined the situation of work in preparation for the census and made fullscale assignments of all census work.

The conference passed on the spirit of the third session of the Nationwide Conference on Census Work.

The conference pointed out that the census work is important for clarifying our national conditions and national strength. This census will be the largest in our nation's history and is not only of concern to the people of our nation, but will be the focus of world attention. For more than a year now, our province has been doing a lot of preparation for the census. The province and every prefecture, municipality and county have established agencies, formed census leadership groups and offices, carried out a reorganization of households, carried out a pilot census in the city of Nanjing and done a lot of work in the areas of address coding, promotion and logistics in order to create the most advantageous conditions for carrying out the fullscale census.

The conference pointed out that, according to advance plans, on 1 July of this year the nationwide census will begin. Each department and prefecture involved must swing into action immediately and better grasp each item of preparation work: (1) We must do well in widespread and penetrating promotional work, making use of newspapers and periodicals, broadcasting, television, films, slides, cartoons, folk art, stage works, operatics, etc., and we must explain the significance of the census, and the items and requirements of the census must be made known to all so as to obtain the active support of the broad masses. Promotion work must begin now and should be brought to its height in June which is Census Month. (2) All prefectures, municipalities and counties must firmly grasp pilot programs, raising the pilot work to a new level, and they must bring their experience into play in the nationwide census. (3) According to stipulated conditions and requirements,

we must do a serious job of selecting and training survey, encoding and data recording personnel. (4) We must continue to do well in our work of household reorganization, address coding and logistics.

The conference demanded that party committees at every level and the government cooperate in all aspects of leadership and organization of the census work and supply the necessary material preparation for the census in keeping with the principle of industrious frugality in order to create conditions for a highly accurate completion of the census work.

Provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Deputy Governor of the Province, Jin Zhaodian [6855 2507 0368], spoke at the conference.

9705

CS0: 4005/670

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ULANHU ADDRESSES CHINA DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE MEETING

OW020533 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1508 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--The China Democratic League Central Committee held a meeting this afternoon at the auditorium of the CPPCC National Committee to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the birthday of the late Mr Zhang Lan, one of the founders and formerly chairman of the China Democratic League Central Committee.

Ulanhu, member of the political bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and director of the united front work department of the CCP Central Committee; Xi Zhongxun, member of the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; and responsible persons of democratic parties and mass organizations concerned Qu Wu, Hu Ziang, Ye Shengtao, Yan Xinmin, Huang Dingchen, Jin Shanbao, Li Chunqing and Lin Liyun; attended the meeting.

Ulanhu spoke at the meeting, expressing the deeply cherished memory and great esteem of Mr Zhang Lan. He said: Mr Zhang Lan was a democratic revolutionary of our country, respected patriot, outstanding leader of the China Democratic League and close friend of the Chinese Communist Party.

Ulanhu said: In the past 100 years or so, to save the country and the people, countless advanced people and noble-minded patriots with democratic ideas in our country courageously stood up to fight and wrote brilliant chapters in the history of the people's democratic revolution. Mr Zhang Lan was one of their glorious representatives.

He said: Mr Zhang Lan took part in leading the people of Sichuan Province in the movement for preserving railway rights and against imperialism and feudalism, which took place even before the 1911 revolution. After the "May 4th" movement, he advocated democracy and ran schools in Sichuan and supported the students' progressive activities. During the war of resistance against Japan, he supported the Chinese Communist Party's call for unity in the war of resistance against Japan and opposed the Kuomintang reactionaries' policy of being passive against the Japanese and active against the communists. During the war of liberation, he displayed a fearless spirit, exposed the Kuomintang reactionaries' plot to start a civil

war and supported the political proposition put forward by the Chinese Communist Party to stop the civil war and establish a coalition government. During the period of the old CPPCC, as a leader of the China Democratic League, he closely cooperated and coordinated activities with the Chinese Communist Party. In 1946 he instructed the headquarters of the China Democratic League to issue a statement flatly refusing to take part in the puppet National Assembly, thus isolating the Kuomintang reactionaries, upholding the China Democratic League's correct stand and upholding the people's democratic united front. In November 1947, he was being watched by the Kuomintang reactionaries, but he remained convinced that "democracy will ultimately prevail in China." He made immortal contributions to the founding of new China. After the founding of the People's Republic, he took part in the leadership of the people's democratic political power and was one of our country's leaders who enjoyed high prestige and commanded universal respect.

Ulanhu said: Mr Zhang Lan's life was a militant life which advanced constantly together with the historical development of the Chinese revolution. Marching forward from the old democratic revolution to the new democratic revolution, to close cooperation with the Chinese Communist Party and to accepting the CCP's leadership, he at last fulfilled his long-cherished wish to overthrow the old society and found a new China. He was a patriotic old man who made progress with each passing day, was respected by the people, firmly supported the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and took the socialist road. Twenty-seven years have past since he left us. Now, tremendous changes have taken place in our country, brilliant progress has been achieved in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and the patriotic united front has been constantly consolidated and developed. Especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the people of all nationalities throughout the country have worked with one heart and one mind and continuously achieved new successes in building China into a modern and powerful socialist country. This has fully demonstrated the superiority of our socialist system and the advantages of many parties cooperating under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Affairs of state are the public affairs of the whole nation and not the private affairs of a single party or group." Our party will unite and cooperate with all the democratic parties and democratic personages without party affiliation, and this is a firm and unshakable principle. In the new historical period, we will continue to implement the principle of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision with the democratic parties; conscientiously respect the political freedom, organizational independence and equal legal status of the democratic parties within the limits of rights and obligations given them by the constitution; really foster a relationship of utter devotion and sharing honor or disgrace with our non-CCP friends; and vigorously support the democratic parties and mass organizations to independently carry on their work.

Ulanhu expressed the hope that the democratic parties will bring into full play their enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness, continue to open up new vistas for the work of democratic parties, unite all the forces that can be united and fight together to build our motherland into a modern and powerful,

highly democratic and cultural advanced socialist country, to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland, and to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

Shi Liang, chairman of the China Democratic League Central Committee, entrusted Lo Hanxian, deputy secretary general of the China Democratic League Central Committee, to read her speech. In her speech she recalled Mr Zhang Lan's life story and expressed the reverence and memory she cherished for Mr Zhang Lan. She pointed out: Zhang Lan was a warm and sincere democrat, patriot and staunch democratic fighter. He spent his whole life fighting for China's independence, freedom, democracy and peace. She urged comrades of the China Democratic League to strive to emulate Mr Zhang Lan's fighting spirit and noble moral character and make contributions to our country's great reunification and great unity and to enhancing the level of our material and cultural development.

He Ziang, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, vice chairman of the central committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association and chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, said in his speech: Mr Zhang Lan had groped his way forward along a rugged and rough road. Several decades of practice in tortuous and complicated struggle enabled him to see that only the Chinese Communist Party can lead the people, save the motherland and make China prosperous and strong. Therefore, he finally chose the road of following the communist party.

After recollecting past events in getting to know and associating with Mr Zhang Lan, He Ziang said: In old China, in the face of the bloody white terror, Mr Zhang Lan was fearless and full of confidence, persisted in struggle and firmly stood on the side of the people. After the founding of new China, he actively participated in the work of the people's democratic political power, served as vice chairman of the central people's government, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and dedicated his energies to the Chinese people's revolution and construction cause until he breathed his last.

Hu Ziang said: Mr Zhang Lan was the honor of the China Democratic League and Chinese intellectuals. We should learn from him, rally closely around the Chinese Communist Party, continuously consolidate and expand the patriotic united front and strive to fulfill the Chinese people's three great tasks.

Chu Tunan, vice chairman of the China Democratic League Central Committee, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was attended by some 1,000 people including Mr Zhang Lan's son, Zhang Qiaose, and daughter, Zhang Shuyan; responsible persons of departments concerned and the China Democratic League Central Committee members, Ping Jiesan, Li Gui, Fang Zhida, Peng Youjin, Zhang Youyu, Hua Luogeng, Sa Kongliao, Li Wenyi, Fei Xiaotong, Wen Jiasi and Gao Tian; and members of the China Democratic League.

The China Democratic League Central Committee has sent a telegram to Mr Zhang Lan's wife, Liu Huizheng, expressing sincere solicitude to her, and a telegram to responsible persons of the Chongqing Municipal Committee of the China Democratic League, asking them to call on comrade Liu Huizheng on behalf of the China Democratic League Central Committee.

CSO: 4005/748

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

MARITAL MORALITY STRESSED IN CREATING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO FUNU [WOMEN OF CHINA] in Chinese No 2, 15 Feb 82 pp 2-4

[Article by Liao Jingdan [1675 0064 0030], deputy director, Propaganda Department, CCP Central Secretariat: "Marriage Morals and the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang's Written Instructions on Marriage and Family Questions

Families are still the cells of our society; our handling of marriage and family questions directly affects the development of our society. When facing problems in marriage and family, we must not only restrain them by law but we must also rely on correct public opinion in society to provide guidance. The power of public opinion in society, namely social morals and customs, is inestimable in comparison to that of law. It is hereby recommended that the Women's Association, in conjunction with the Communist Youth League, the trade unions, cultural groups and educational circles, take up this matter and concentrate on it for the next 10 or more years so that a new situation in which every family enjoys harmony and everybody loves everybody else in the whole country and the whole nation may emerge.

Marriage and family questions have always been an important aspect of social questions. They are closely related to the building of our material civilization, and especially to the building of our spiritual civilization. In undertaking the building of our socialist material civilization on the one hand and the building of our socialist spiritual civilization on the other hand today, it is very important for us to do a good job in propagating the ideology, morality and ethics of socialism. The family is the cell of the society, and marriage and family relations are fundamental ethical relations in society; none of us can depart from such ethical relations. The development level of marriage and family morality is a conspicuous indicator measuring the developmental level of our socialist spiritual civilization. The handling of marriage and family questions directly affects our socialist morals and customs. At the present stage, the development of the building of our socialist

material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization is bound to penetrate deeply into various parts of society and into the marriage and family realm. Doing a good job in our work in respect to marriage and family in turn promotes stability and unity in society as well as the development of our socialist material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization. Today, not a few problems urgently awaiting reform still exist in our social trends with respect to marriage and family. We should closely study these problems and handle them correctly; we need to further propagate and implement the Marriage Law and handle this complicated social question of marriage and family in a comprehensive manner. This is an important component part of the building of our socialist spiritual civilization.

When attempting to solve marriage and family problems, we must not only restrain them by correct discipline and law but also rely on correct public opinion in society to provide guidance. Comrade Hu Yaobang recently pointed out: the power of public opinion in society, namely social morals and customs, is inestimable in comparison to that of law. A new situation in which every family enjoys harmony and everybody loves everybody else in our socialist country and nation depends on correct theory, ideology and belief for its establishment. The shaping of fine social morals and customs depends on powerful public opinion in society, and political and ideological work as its guarantee. We should seize the problems about which society and the masses exhibit urgent concern in order to strengthen our propaganda and education on marriage and family problems in a planned and orderly way.

What are the principal problems about which society and the masses exhibit urgent concern and demand solutions today?

1. Opposition to arranged marriage and mercenary marriage and insistence on an independent decision on marriage. When marriage and family problems lead to unfortunate consequences, they are mostly the result of arranged and mercenary marriages. The fundamental difference between socialist marriage and marriage in the old society lies in that the unity between the two parties is built on the basis of love. As Engels said, this is "the greatest moral progress." Marriage in the old society was based on money and power and was controlled by all kinds of conditions other than love; no matter whether high-sounding pretexts were used and shady forms were adopted, its essence never really changed. Independent decisionmaking in marriage became possible only after the people were liberated, repealed class exploitation and oppression, and established the socialist system. We should fully respect this right to independent decisionmaking in marriage achieved through revolution. In some localities today, the remnant forces of the old society still operate in private; as a result, incidents of women being deceived and sold have occurred. In the case of such bad people engaging in these criminal plots, we must crack down on them seriously according to law. In the case of those who sabotage and interfere in other people's independent decisionmaking in marriage, we should examine the kinds of situation and the degrees of all consequence involved in order, in some instances, to take disciplinary action against them and, in others, to punish them according to law. The victims must be protected according to law.

2. Opposition to big, extravagant weddings and promotion of civilized, frugal and pleasant wedding ceremonies. Recently, public opinion against big, extravagant weddings has gained definite currency and begun to achieve results. We must continue to carry out propaganda in this regard. Big, extravagant weddings are in essence a manifestation of the sterile and vulgar customs in the old society that regarded wealth and position as a condition of marriage; this is incompatible with socialist spiritual civilization. Big, extravagant weddings bring heavy economic burdens to the participants and their families, relatives and friends; they also affect postmarriage marital relations and harmony in the family, and are therefore very harmful to the newlyweds. Big, extravagant weddings, as people say, have already created havoc in society. Changing this unwholesome trend is urgently demanded by the broad masses. Concerning the harm of big, extravagant weddings, we must continue to broadly and penetratingly carry out propaganda and education in order to arouse everybody to resist such an unwholesome trend.

We must strengthen our education on the legal system, explaining that once marital registration takes place according to legal procedures, a marriage becomes legitimate and is protected by law. The old society required the parties to have three go-betweens and six witnesses and to hold a big feast before they were regarded as formally married as husband and wife; such an unwholesome custom, which has already become a relic of history, should be eliminated. When youths register to get married, relevant personnel must carry out ideological work designed to change such social trends and customs; with good will it should be suggested that they refrain from resorting to a big, extravagant wedding, and that they adopt a civilized, frugal and pleasant form of wedding. When we proceed with such propaganda and education, we must be sensible and reasonable and convince people to do things happily. Being sensible and reasonable means, first of all, that the purchase of necessary articles should not be transformed into resorting to pomp and waste or showing off; the appropriate entertainment of relatives and friends should not be transformed into wining and dining and ostentation, and the normal presentation of gifts by close relatives and good friends should not be transformed into forced contributions and random collection of fancy tributes. In carrying out propaganda and education in the manner of seeking truth from facts, we should enable the principals to proceed from their own actual economic situation in order to hold a frugal wedding in the interest of their life after marriage; we should be thinking of their happiness, and not try to interfere in their wedding.

3. Opposition to rash divorces and encouragement of mutual respect and love and harmonious living between husband and wife. At present, the incidence of divorce has increased somewhat; this has often had to do with the corrosion by bourgeois ideology and distortion of freedom of divorce. We must get rid of the erroneous view regarding freedom of divorce. Indeed, a marriage should be a union based on love, and freedom of divorce is a supplement to freedom of marriage. Under the condition that arranged and mercenary marriages in our country still have not been completely eliminated, in particular, it is especially necessary for the Marriage Law to provide freedom of divorce. But people must never take this provision as a pretext in order to love the new and loath the old, become fickle in their choices and tend to resort to a

divorce on the slightest excuse and thereby make freedom of divorce absolute. A marriage is itself subject to restraint by obligations and moral requirements. After the October Revolution in the Soviet Union, Lenin criticized the erroneous conduct of embracing "a-cup-of-water theory." Getting married or getting divorced is a solemn matter and should be treated solemnly. Getting married is not simply a matter between two persons, since once the two are united they are bound to procreate the new life of a third and thereby touch upon the question of the next generation, and they should hence shoulder their social responsibilities and obligations. Divorcing lightly, looking only after oneself and ignoring others is a manifestation of egotism incompatible with the public morality of society; it should be subject to the reproach of social morality and public opinion.

In marriage and family questions, rights and obligations are also unified. We should acknowledge that the realistic situation in our country still harbors not a few problems left over by history; it would not be sensible for us to attempt to measure all marriages completely on the basis of love. If, because of the provision on freedom of divorce, we should seek to negate all those marriages not completely based on love and let people divorce lightly, that would be a preposterous policy of ignoring the situation of historical development and not conducting any concrete analysis. A large number of facts indicate that in the case of many couples whose union is not based on love, they often respect historical facts and, on account of their sense of moral responsibility and obligation, they can still maintain normal, harmonious relations, and not a few of them have been fostered and established profound marital feelings and achieved what Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Deng Yingchao jointly exemplified as "mutual respect, mutual love, mutual trust, mutual encouragement, mutual assistance, mutual accommodation, mutual understanding, and mutual consolation." We revolutionaries always proceed from reality in order to realize our ideals; in respect to marriage and family, as long as the revolutionary work in which we are engaged is not hampered, we should have lofty morals and sentiments. Today there are people who seek to spread the preposterous theory of "sexual liberation," alleging that it is in accord with the inevitability of social development. No, it definitely does not accord with, but violates, the inevitability of social development; it damages socialist spiritual civilization and ruins social customs; it is moral degeneration.

In a word, we oppose feudal, arranged marriage on the one hand, and, on the other hand, we do not permit people to wave the banner of opposing feudal, arranged marriage just to propagate the corrupt ideology and lifestyle of the bourgeoisie. What we want is a correct view of marriage and love that is in accord with communist morality.

In the case of correct public opinion in respect to marriage and family, we must concentrate on this for the next 10 or more years. This is an important matter in changing social trends and customs and building our socialist spiritual civilization; we must seriously and assiduously concentrate on it until good social customs take shape. As long as problems exist, correct public opinion in society must continue to provide guidance. Naturally, along

with the continued development and change in conditions, points of emphasis in our propaganda should also be different. We must be good at applying the Marxist viewpoint to the interpretation of new problems and the development of our socialist spiritual civilization in the face of new situations. At present, we are engaged in propagating the implementation of the Marriage Law, independent decisionmaking in marriage, opposition to big, extravagant weddings, and promotion of the communist morality in respect to marriage and family. If at the time of Women's Day on "8 March," Youth Day on "4 May," National Day on "1 October" and the spring festival each year, we can propagate good morals and customs in respect to the correct handling of marriage and family problems in a concentrated manner, and persist in doing this for a number of years, that will certainly play a considerable promotional role in our social development.

The marriage and family question is a complicated question. Like other questions, the correct handling of relationships in this regard and the shaping of good trends must begin with strengthening internal party education. If Communist Party members and party cadres, especially leading cadres, take the lead in paying attention to propagating and implementing the Marriage Law and serving as exemplars in communist marriage and family morality, then they will be able to stimulate good social customs with good party workstyle.

The current broadly launched "five-good family" activities are a very good form for the correct handling of marriage and family relationships. As a cell of society, the family today still plays a role in four aspects, that is, a role, in part, of proceeding with material production, of having members living together, of procreating population, and of educating the younger generation. In localities in the countryside where output quotas and work quotas are fixed on the basis of individual households and in the case of self-employed individuals and "couple stores" in the cities, the role of the family is even further enhanced. The form of the "five-good family" activities helps to inculcate the propaganda and educational work on building our socialist material civilization and our socialist spiritual civilization deeply into all the cells of society. The facts in some localities indicate that when a single household does something well, it is capable of stimulating a village; thus, when a family handles its problems well, it should be able to promote great change in our social morals and customs. We must pay attention to launching the "five-good family" activities.

We must energetically develop urban and rural cultural and recreational activities in order to provide male and female youths with places of social intercourse for normal and broad contact. Today, many youths are troubled by not having such places. They are now independent in decisionmaking concerning their marriage, but looking for objects of love still presents difficulties. While marriage introduction centers have played a role, they cannot take the place of everything; nor are they the most ideal way. Some localities have given attention to this question; they have both solved the problem of a place for healthy cultural and recreational activities and provided conveniences for unmarried male and female youths to have social intercourse, increase their mutual understanding, and look for satisfactory objects of love; these are welcomed by the youths. In advocating independent decisionmaking in marriage,

can be realized. This would help counter arranged marriage and foster youths' lofty moral outlook. United with the "five stresses and four points of beauty" activities, the effects of this work would be even more conspicuous. This is an important question concerning the fostering of the socialist generation of new people. We hope that all circles will work together, solve well the youths' marriage and family problems, and make contributions to the building of our socialist material civilization and our socialist spiritual civilization.

9255

CS0: 4005/662

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO' ON RELIGION IN CHINA

HK060751 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 27 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Xiao Hai [2556 3189]: "Why Religion Still Exists in Our Country"]

[Text] Editor's note: Some young readers ask in their letters: Why is religion permitted to exist in our socialist country? How should we correctly treat the phenomenon of religion in our country? They wish to know the party's policy for religion and knowledge concerned. Here, Comrade Xiao Hai's article is published for young comrades' reference. [End editor's note]

In the past few years, with the gradual implementation of the party's policy for religion, religious organizations in various localities have resumed their activities one after another and the broad masses of religious believers have ease of mind. However, a "religious fever" has emerged in some places. One or two CYL members have gone so far as to give up their belief in Marxism-Leninism and turn to religion. Even cases of female CYL members having their heads shaved to become nuns have occurred. Furthermore, those engaging in feudal superstitious activities have taken advantage of the opportunity, and these activities have spread unchecked. A very small handful of bad people have made use of religion to carry out illegal and criminal activities. In the face of these numerous and complicated phenomena, some comrades have suspected the correctness of the party's policy on religion and think that it is better to forbid or ban religious activities, while other comrades have proceeded from the angle of favoring freedom of religious belief and doubted whether the Marxist thesis that "religion is opium for the people" is scientific. How should we look upon these religious phenomena? Why are there still religious phenomena in our socialist country?

Social Roots of Religion

Philosophically speaking, all religions have created a mysterious and imaginary "heavenly kingdom" which is beyond the human world and let the gods in the "heavenly kingdom" rule the men on earth. Therefore, they all belong to schools of the idealist camp. Militant European atheists in the 18th century explained religion as "an idiot meeting a swindler." They held that religion emerged because the swindler created and spread religion and the idiot believed that it was true. Marxism has proceeded from the concept that social ideology is determined by social being and holds that the social roots of religion are

sufferings in reality. In addition to man's lack of a correct understanding of some irresistible natural forces, the chief reason why religion was engendered was that exploitative systems existed in human society and the exploited people turned to religion to look for a way to shake off their sufferings in reality. The history and present situation of religion has completely proved this Marxist thesis.

Buddhism is the earliest of the world's three major religions and has 240 million believers. Buddhism was born between the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. in Kapilavastu in northern ancient India where class contradictions were very acute in the ancient Indian society. The Buddhist religious doctrines can be summed up in one word, "bitterness." "The sea of bitterness is endless. Repent, and salvation is at hand." This means that the human world is full of sufferings and only if men are in pursuit of the "Nirvana" realm of regarding "calmness and extinction as happiness" can they sever themselves from "roots of bitterness." The word "bitterness" reflected the aspirations of the masses of exploited people. Therefore, in its early stage, Buddhism attracted a large number of people at the lower social strata of the caste system, spread extensively and developed into a world-wide religion. Christianity, the influence of which is the greatest of the world's three major religions, has 950 million believers. In the first and second century, it began to spread among various tribes which were under the rule of the Roman empire. In the beginning, it was the religion of the slaves and the common people. Later, it was used by the exploiting classes as a spiritual support to rule the people. As a matter of fact, "original sin" and "Christ's sufferings" mentioned in the Christian "bible" reflected that the masses of people suffered hardships and had a difficult time. They suffered from the dual oppression of social forces (the exploiting classes) and the forces of nature. This is also true of Islam, one of the world's three major religions. To date, the great majority of the world's people are still living under exploitative systems and are suffering various kinds of hardships. As a result, two-thirds of the world's people today believe in different kinds of religions. In 1978, the incident that some 900 believers of the "People's Temple" religion collectively committed suicide in the United States shocked the world. Most of the believers in this incident were helpless laboring people who suffered poverty and solitude.

A Correct Understanding of the Phenomenon of Religion in Our Country

In our socialist China, the percentage of people who are religious is not large. Moreover, viewed from the general trend of development, this percentage will become smaller and smaller. The main reason is that the socialist system based on public ownership has been established in our country and the people have become masters of the country. They decide their own destiny and have embarked on the road of truly and thoroughly shaking off their sufferings. Besides, in the ideological realm of our country, Marxism occupies a dominant position and is the guiding ideology of our party and country. However, the absolute number of people who sincerely believe in religion is not small. Besides factors of knowledge, nationality and history, the basic cause for the emergence of this phenomenon is still a social one. Because

various evils handed down from the old society have not been completely eliminated, the new system is not yet sound and perfect, the country's economic backwardness has not been fundamentally changed, and the level of national education is not yet high; and because various mistakes and setbacks have occurred in our work and there are still unhealthy trends such as bureaucracy and making use of connections to one's own advantage, there are still some concrete difficulties and hardships in the people's economic life. Under these circumstances, when a portion of people still do not have a thorough understanding of the great significance and bright prospects of socialism and communism and have not fostered the determination and confidence to join the party and other people in overcoming difficulties and eliminating evils, they are prone to turn to religion in order to give vent to their miseries and seek spiritual sustenance.

In real life, some young people are showing passionate interest in religious activities. There are many concrete reasons for this. Some are influenced by their families. Some are drifting with the tide. Some are interested out of curiosity. What is most worthy of attention is that there are those who believe in religion because of spiritual depression. Due to various social problems caused by the decade of civil disorder, some young people have met with setbacks in continuing their study, in getting a job, in marriage and so on, whereas we are lagging behind in ideological and political work and have not given them effective guidance. Consequently, they are suffering from ideological depression and feel that the road of life is getting narrower and narrower. Therefore, some of them are disillusioned with the mortal world and try to look for a way out in the religious kingdom. There is a young man in Fujian Province who has been religiously influenced by his family since his childhood, but for a long time he remained an atheist. During the decade of civil disorder, he went to settle down in the countryside. There, he found that his companions were transferred one after the other to work in cities by making use of various kinds of "connections." He himself had no "connections" to make use of and met with many concrete difficulties in his everyday life which he was unable to overcome. Consequently, he felt lonely and pessimistic and felt that he was not the master of his own fate. Finally he became a pious Christian.

It can be seen from this that in our country the social roots of religion have not been thoroughly eliminated. The existence of religious activities is inevitable and not strange at all. The constitution stipulates that citizens of our country enjoy the freedom of religious belief and the party and government have implemented a policy for protecting the freedom of religious belief. In handling people who believe in religion, we should first of all understand them and be concerned with them. We should be aware of our responsibility. If we doubt the party's policy for religion or even want to stop religious activities by resorting to an oversimplified way of banning religious activities, we cannot make religion die out. Besides, we will violate provisions concerning the freedom of religious belief stipulated in the constitution, divorce ourselves from our country's national and historical reality and existing conditions and may give rise to very bad political consequences, undermining stability and unity and damaging the fundamental interests of the party and the people.

An Illusory Flower

Although there are reasons for the existence of religion and religious belief is people's freedom, religion is an illusory flower after all. Religions over the world vary greatly. They offer a great variety of dreamlands--paradise, future life, the opposite shore, Sukhavati and so on. They also have a great variety of idols--God, Allah, Buddha and so on. Who has ever seen the divine power and the realization of the "kingdom of love" even though people have been prostrating in worship for thousands of years? The illusory flower of religion has not been able to bring happiness to men after all. To the oppressed masses of people, religion also plays the role of blunting their fighting will. Therefore, all the reactionary ruling classes have always tried their best to make use of, prop up and develop religion. In the name of a god, they exploit and oppress the people and turn them into obedient, patient and submissive cattle. In our socialist country, religious theology runs counter to Marxism, which guides the advancement of our party and country. The idealist world outlook and the outlook on life of pessimism and inertia propagated by religion directly restrict the thinking of those people who believe in religion and relax and disintegrate the people's faith and fighting will in overcoming difficulties and realizing the four modernizations.

Marxists have all along taken a critical attitude toward religious theology. Since religious belief is an ideological question, it can only be settled by the method of persuasion, education and guidance. On the one hand, we should understand and respect those who believe in religion. On the other hand, we should strengthen the propaganda of Marxist atheism, carry out socialist education among them and enlighten them to see their own interests and prospects and to foster a scientific world outlook and outlook on life. At the same time, we should be concerned about their lives, help them overcome their concrete difficulties and lead them in turning from religion to socialism. Of course, in order to speed up the withering of religion, we should also strive to develop the productive forces and build a highly-developed socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization, thus thoroughly eliminating the social roots on which the existence of religion depends. With the development of socialism and the arrival of communism and with man's growing understanding of the society and nature, religion will certainly weaken with each passing day and will eventually die out.

CSO: 4000/88

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NATIONAL FORUM ON AGING HELD IN BEIJING

OW031749 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA)--More than 30 leading scholars and medical specialists met here today with suggestions how to "add life to years" [as received] advocated by the World Health Organization.

The forum was sponsored by the Chinese Geriatrics Association under the Chinese Medical Association on the eve of the world health day which falls on April 7.

Huang Shuze, vice minister of the Public Health and president of the Chinese Geriatrics Association presided over the forum.

It was noted that it is important to pay attention to the health of and the social services for the aged since the life expectancy of the Chinese people has risen.

Wang Xinde, director of the neurologic department of the Beijing Hospital suggested that the experience of the Chinese people to keep fit over the past thousand years should be summed up and a national research institute for gerontology set up.

An associate professor of traditional Chinese medicine, Chen Keji, vice-director of the Xiyuan Hospital under the Academy of the Traditional Chinese Medicine, said the traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacology provide a wealth of experience in building a long life. A leading physician, Weng Xinzhi, vice-director of the Zhaoyang Hospital, urged the whole society to carry forward the tradition of respecting the elderly.

Xu Shulian of the Institute of Psychology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences proposed to develop academic activities and dissemination of popular science knowledge dealing with geriatrics and also to promote an all-round development of gerontology.

84-year-old Zhao Bingnan, a leading doctor of traditional Chinese medicine and the 75 year-old Huang Kewei, a neurologist, both told their own stories. Zhao said: "To keep fit, one must have regular diet." Huang said: "An aged person must do brain work as well as some physical labour to have a good memory."

Other proposals offered at the forum included courses on geriatrics to be added at the medical colleges and special departments to take care of the elderly to be set up.

CSO: 4000/88

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRC AWARDS 15 OUTSTANDING RADIO DRAMAS

OW070151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--An awards ceremony was held at the Central Broadcasting Building on the afternoon of 5 April to award the "Golden Deer" and 14 other outstanding radio dramas selected by the recent National Radio Drama Evaluation Conference.

He Jingzhi, deputy director of the propaganda department under the CCP Central Committee, attended and addressed the ceremony. He said: Radio drama is an effective propaganda means and a very good art form. He expressed the hope that more attention be given to developing radio drama and further improving its quality. He called on literary and art workers to plunge into the thick of life, study hard and write more profound and artistic dramas to reflect the spirit and typical characters of the age.

Zuo Moye, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, also spoke at the ceremony. He said: Like other literary and art works, radio drama should correctly and profoundly reflect the spirit of the age and the new life, new things and new contradictions of the new era and create typical images of the new people in socialist society, particularly the image of those who work hard for the four modernizations. It should reflect the positive side of things, guide the people and give them confidence and strength. All radio drama writers must show prudence with respect to their social influence. They must ensure that radio drama will educate and encourage the people to build a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4000/88

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LINGUIST CALLS FOR STANDARDIZED SPOKEN LANGUAGE

OW031214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA)--Great efforts should be made to popularize standard spoken Chinese to facilitate the country's modernization drive, said 78-year-old Lu Shuxiang, noted linguist, who is also vice-chairman of the committee for reforming the Chinese written language.

In an interview with XINHUA granted at the end of a recent 5-day national conference called by the Ministry of Education on the popularization of standard spoken Chinese, Professor Lu said the Chinese written language was unified over 20 centuries ago, greatly promoting the country's culture and economy. A unified spoken language did not seem so pressing until China entered the modern age, he said.

The needs of communication grow as the country develops and very often people coming from different parts of the country to a meeting had difficulty conversing with each other, let alone discussing problems. In the long run, romanization of the written Chinese language, though it may take generations, still depends upon and must start with standardization of the spoken language.

The best way to do this, Lu Shuxiang said, is to start young. Instruction should begin at the kindergarten level and continue in primary and middle schools. Students account for one-fifth of the country's population, he said, and this was why the Ministry of Education had called the recent meeting. Recordings of textbooks for primary and middle schools have been made and soon will be distributed throughout the country. Training classes for teachers in the standard spoken language have already begun and more efforts should be devoted to this work, he added.

The international organization for standardization has voted in favor of using the Han language phonetic letters (based on the standard spoken language) to phoneticize the Han language.

Contemporary spoken Chinese is divided into eight major dialect groups, each with many local variations.

CSO: 4000/88

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUNAN RADIO CONDUCTS AUDIENCE OPINION SURVEY

HK030222 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Since 22 January, Hunan Radio Station has used various methods such as printing opinion forms in the Hunan Radio and Television program notes, calling for listeners' letters, sending investigation groups to the grassroots to directly listen to the masses' views and so on to seek listeners' views on its work and programs. By now we have received 7,800 opinion forms and letters and over 10,000 audience opinions. We want to sincerely thank the listeners who have put forward their views and suggestions.

Not only listeners in Hunan put forward their views and suggestions. We also had them from listeners in 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Guangdong, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Hubei, Nei Monggol, Heilongjiang, and Xinjiang, and also Hong Kong. From their enthusiastic letters and views we can see that despite the differences in job, age and likes of the listeners, the aims of their opinions, whether making criticisms or suggestions, are to fervently hope that we will continually improve our work, run broadcasting still better and provide better service for the people and socialist construction. We have thus received profound education and encouragement. At the same time we have realized still more profoundly the heaviness of our responsibility and the value of our work. We have thus gained further confidence and strength in running broadcasting well to serve the people.

With regard to the listeners' letters and opinion forms, we have organized forces to read and take notes on them and compile them. The radio station has held numerous meetings to discuss listeners' views and suggestions and analyze and study each one. At present we are drawing up a scheme for improvements in light of views that are relatively unanimous. We are determined to translate the wisdom of the listeners into our practice so that our broadcasts can adopt a new look and style. We sincerely hope that listeners will keep close ties with our station and regularly put forward criticisms and suggestions on our work.

Let us work together to run the Hunan People's Broadcasting Station well, to make still greater contributions to the modernization drive.

CSO: 4000/88

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGDONG STAFF REMOVE ILLEGAL TV ANTENNAS

HK270403 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] The units directly under the provincial people's government have seriously implemented the instructions of the provincial CCP committee and government and launched the cadres and staff to dismantle UHF fishbone television antennas used for receiving Hong Kong television. Originally 2,330 cadres and staff of 39 units directly subordinate to the provincial authorities and central government units in the province erected such antennas. By now, 1,763--76 percent--have been dismantled.

The units directly under the provincial authorities have attached relatively great importance to dismantling these antennas. Most of the units have held meetings to convey instructions, mobilize people and make arrangements. They also dispatched personnel to cadres' and staff members' quarters to make a thorough check. They conducted education by persuasion for all cadres and staff who had erected such antennas, particularly stressing that leading cadres and party members must take the lead in dismantling them.

At present 22 units including the Provincial Cultural Bureau, Supply and Marketing Cooperative, Scientific Institute, Publishing Bureau, Tourism Bureau, Broadcasting Bureau, and Personnel Bureau have dismantled all their fishbone antennas. Units that have not yet completed this task are continuing to conduct education by persuasion, and have set deadlines for dismantling the antennas.

CSO: 4000/88

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ENCOURAGES USE OF MANDARIN

HK030308 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 82 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Actively Study and Speak Mandarin"]

[Text] When we talk about civilization we should emphasize the need to actively study and use Mandarin.

Language is a widely used means by which people communicate. In order to bring the function of language as a means of communication into full play, nationalities throughout the world have adopted the necessary measures to promote their own common languages. The common language of the Chinese nationality is Mandarin. In a vast country such as ours, with a large population and a multiplicity of regional dialects, it is very important that a common language be promoted.

Immediately after the founding of the PRC, the party and government adopted the promotion of Mandarin as one of our country's policies on language. During the 1950's there was a nationwide upsurge in the use of Mandarin. The study and speaking of Mandarin became a common practice among teachers, students, train attendants, shop assistants, service personnel, managers, young workers and young rural commune members. After this, however, a number of factors, particularly the 10-year period of internal disorder, led to the suspension and decline of work in this area. While some progress has been made in promoting Mandarin during the past few years, it has been far from ideal. Even today there are many primary schools where teaching is done in the local dialect, and in both medium and large cities it is still rare for Mandarin to be used at public gatherings. This situation does not suit the needs of either modernization or the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. Long-term linguistic fragmentation and an inability to promote a common national language are incompatible with the needs of a rapidly developing great socialist nation.

Education departments must shoulder the main responsibility for promoting Mandarin. Back in 1958, comrade Zhou Enlai said: "Where should we focus our efforts in promoting Mandarin? In my opinion the best place to start is in the schools. We must work hard to promote it among children and young people." Schools must cultivate the student's ability to use the motherland's language correctly and must improve the standard of written and spoken expression. Teachers should be strongly encouraged to teach in Mandarin.

The promotion of Mandarin is a form of mass work. Commercial, railroad, communications, telegraph and telephone, and tourism departments have a great deal of contact with the masses. The workers and staff members of such departments, particularly managers, service personnel, attendants, ticket sellers and broadcasters, should take the lead in mastering and using Mandarin. They should see the use of Mandarin as an aspect of civilized service, and as something essential to the improvement of service.

The aim of promoting Mandarin is to eliminate language barriers, not to destroy regional dialects. Regional dialects will exist for a long time to come. What we are advocating is a "bilingual" system, whereby people will be able to speak both their native dialect and Mandarin. At public gatherings they will be able to speak Mandarin and in their homes they will continue to use the regional dialect.

The promotion of Mandarin is a long-term and arduous task and also one that we must carry out in a continuous and effective manner. We should conscientiously implement the correct policy of "strenuously encouraging, promoting at key points, and progressively extending." Once a fairly extensive base has been established, progressive improvement should not prove too difficult.

For the sake of national prosperity and nationwide harmony and unity among the people, we must take definite action to make the speaking of Mandarin a common practice throughout society, and struggle to achieve relatively great progress in this area during the 1980's.

CSO: 4000/88

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FORUM URGES WRITERS, ARTISTS TO LEARN FROM LABOR MODELS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 82 p 2

[Article: "Let Writers and Artists Become Friends With Labor Models--Leading Comrades of Heilongjiang Province Come Forward to 'Build a Bridge'"]

[Text] The leading comrades of the CCP Committee of Heilongjiang Province have come forward directly in order to "build a bridge" so that writers and artists can become friends with labor models.

A forum was held for this purpose on February 8. Those invited to attend included labor models from all areas and writers, playwrights, song writers and engravers--more than 60 persons in all. The forum was presided over by Chen Zhizhi [7115 0037 4160], the director of the Propaganda Department of the Provincial CCP Committee, and a member of the Provincial CCP Standing Committee. Li Lian [2621 0500 1344], the Second Secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee, and the Committee Secretary, Li Jianbai [2621 0494 4101], participated and spoke at the meeting. Li Lian said that that day we were building a "bridge" between writers and artists on the one side and labor models on the other in the hope that they would become fast friends and would struggle shoulder to shoulder in building the two civilizations [material and spiritual] and move forward together. Responsible comrades in art and literary units must make active efforts to strengthen the ties between writers and artists and the masses.

Labor models, as well as writers and artists, spoke at the meeting. Liu Yufang, [2692 3768 5364], a special instructor and all China labor model, hopes that writers can delve deeply into schools and create more material for teaching elementary and middle school students about ideological and moral character, offering more and better spiritual sustenance to our children. Playwright Cong Shen [0654 3234] spoke at the meeting about what he has learned from delving deeply into life for such a long time. The young female writer, Zhang Kangkang [1728 2123 2123], told how, after completing a novelette for children, she immediately returned to the farm she had once lived on for 8 years to spend some time.

Ba Po [1572 3134], Lin Yu [2651 0056], Pan Qing [3382 7230] and other writers presented their works to labor models and sincerely hoped to receive their assistance.

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CSO: 4005/670

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

POPULATION STUDIES IN SCHOOLS OF HIGHER EDUCATION INCREASING

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 82 p 2

[Article: "The Study of Demography in Our Country's Schools of Higher Learning Is Flourishing--Scientific Demography Research Troops Have Begun Forming"]

[Text] Demography research work in the institutes of higher learning in our nation is on the upswing. So far 24 demography research organs with more than 260 researchers have been set up and have taken the initial steps in forming scientific demography research troops. The People's University of China has already started to become a national research center for demographic theories; Beijing University, Lanzhou University, and Jilin University have all established graduate schools of demographic theory, demographic research centers or similar scientific research organs, separately taking on the tasks of demographic research and education work for the six major areas of the country, including the establishment of branch centers.

Presently, the scientific research and educational activities of each branch center are going full tilt. Researchers have already written a large number of research reports. Publications publicly released both inside and outside of the country are: "Population Research" and "Collected Essays on Population" put out by the People's University of China, "Interpretive Writings on Population Research" put out by Sichuan University, "Population and Economics" by the Beijing College of Economics, as well as "Population Studies," "Anhui Population," "Northwest Population," "Population Research," and others which are distributed only within the country. And 1.35 million words of foreign library materials on population have been translated. Recently, Professor Sun Jingzhi [1327 2417 0037] of the Beijing College of Economics has made preparations and started to edit a collection entitled "Introduction to the Populations of China's Provinces, Municipalities and Prefectures." This collection will consist of 31 volumes, each of somewhat more than 300,000 words, and is scheduled to be completed in 4 years. The work of training specialized talent for population study has already begun. The People's University of China is training 31 undergraduate students in the field of demography and the Economics Department of Fudan University has enrolled 20 undergraduate students for study in this area. In addition, some universities have established population courses, and some have set up birth control training classes, specialized report sessions and lectures. In order to meet educational needs, "Studies in Population Statistics" and "Introduction to

Demography" have already been formally published; and People's University and others are in the process of compiling a "Chinese Demographics Dictionary" and writing "Studies in Population Economics," "Birth Control Studies," and other works.

In the last 2 years, our nation has sent 15 students abroad to universities in the U.S., France the Phillipines and other nations and to the Mengmai [phonetic] Center for Population Studies in Cairo to study. Their academic accomplishments have all been very good. Jiang Zhenghua [5592 2973 5478], a teacher at Xian Communications University, upon completing his studies received the first gold medal awarded by the Mengmai Center in 25 years, and now he is working hard to earn his doctorate in demography.

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CSO: 4005/670

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'NINGXIA RIBAO' ON LITERATURE, ART CRITICISM

HK061437 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 82 p 3

[Short commentary on literature and art by Gao Shen [7559 3234]: "Three Views on Literary and Art Criticism"]

[Text] "One of the chief means of struggle in literary and art circles is literary and art criticism."* Party leadership over literature and art is mainly exercised through the conduct of healthy literary and art criticism. This means using the method of literary and art criticism to carry out the party's general and specific policies on literature and art.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, literary and art criticism has made positive contributions toward enlivening literature and art. This has especially helped in clarifying the confusion in literature and art ideology which had been caused by the "gang of four." It has also helped in drawing a clear distinction between many problems of right and wrong where the line has long been blurred. It is no exaggeration to say that literary and art criticism has made quite some contribution. But comparatively speaking, with the deepening of the movement to emancipate the mind and the thriving growth of literature and art, literary and art criticism has remained an obviously weak sector. This is reflected in the amount of literary and art criticism falling short of the demands of the time. Its quality is also less than satisfactory. Literary and art criticism that is really brave and enlightening is especially lacking.

I feel that there are at least the following few problems in literary and art criticism:

First, we must draw a line of distinction between adherence to principle and strict standards on the one hand and ruthless criticism on the other. When the "gang of four" ran wild, literary and art criticism was carried so far as to demand perfection, exaggerate things and make indiscriminate charges. Such a practice runs counter to Marxism. We can never promote this again. However, some comrades have failed to distinguish adherence to principle and strict standards from ruthless criticism. For this reason,

*Mao Zedong: "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art"

there has appeared another undesirable phenomenon, as far as comments on literature and art are concerned. Some articles criticizing certain works have said things in an irresponsible manner. They even disregard the facts of life reflected in a work and instead "exaggerate things that are irrelevant" and build them up without the guidance of principles. Concerning certain individual works that show wrong tendencies, they also do not dare to "use bitter medicine or give an honest opinion" and make stern criticism. Even if a few frank views are given, they are couched in vague terms. Such literary and art criticism is harmful and unwholesome. On the surface, "saying things in an irresponsible manner" and "using vague terms" in airing views are two different manifestations. But in reality, they are both an indication of taking the easy way out and being irresponsible. Only as a correct manifestation of the party's literary and art line and policy can literary and art criticism help the healthy growth of writers and stimulate the enlivening of literature and art, enabling the party's literature and art to develop in the correct orbit. It may be asked: Can such a method of literary and art criticism marked by a tendency to simplify things, shoulder this heavy burden? In assessing anyone's works or assessing any work, we should adhere to principle and follow strict standards. We should say that a work is as good or as bad as it actually is. We must take a correct and proper approach and be guided by a clearcut viewpoint. Some comrades worry that speaking the truth may be equated, by some people, with "ruthlessness" and "wielding the club." In fact, following strict standards is prompted by a sense of love. The aim is to dispel doubts and set a clear direction. Ruthless criticism means distorting facts, exaggerating things and driving people to desperation. If a distinction is not made between the two, then it is very difficult to launch normal and healthy literary and art criticism.

Second, political judgment of literary and art works is no substitute for artistic analysis. Artistic analysis of literary and art works also cannot be separated from political contents. Frankly speaking, in assessing literary and art works, some of our comrades have often paid more attention to political judgment than to artistic analysis and have even replaced artistic analysis with political judgment. In assessing a given work, most artistic analyses by some commentators also follow a fixed concept or formula. They don't deviate from such stereotyped expressions as "the theme is positive, images clear-cut, descriptions vivid, traits prominent, and the style austere." As to where the images are "clear-cut" and where the descriptions are "vivid," no detail is given. Some people call this kind of literary and art criticism as "criticism by walking on only one leg." As far as most serious writers are concerned, it is not very difficult for their works to reflect correct and positive ideas. But it is relatively difficult to draw on an accumulation of life experiences and artistic means to create lively artistic images and reflect life in a graphic and correct manner. Therefore, literary and art criticism cannot be divorced from artistic analysis. In this regard, proletarian revolutionaries have provided us with examples. In assessing Tolstoy and his works, Lenin not only made a penetrating analysis of the writer's thinking, his stand and his world outlook from a political angle but also attached great significance to the artistic images and their peculiar sentiments. He made many interesting and penetrating remarks about Tolstoy.

Lenin's remarks about Tolstoy gave full play to the party spirit and scientific nature of proletarian literary and art criticism and its revolutionary spirit and down-to-earth attitude.

An assessment of the political contents of a work is extremely important. But such an assessment should not be isolated and cursory and should instead be linked with a penetrating artistic analysis. Through analyzing the scenes in a work, the images of figures created, the artistic means used, and other features, we can find out whether a work has really reflected the basic features of life and the style of the time. Any political idea that calls for completely breaking away from artistic features and analyzing works in an isolated and cursory manner means losing the features of literary and art criticism. Also, on the other hand, while subjecting a given work to artistic analysis, we cannot analyze art for its own sake, or replace political leanings with artistic features. Instead, we should make an artistic analysis and assessment with an eye to the ideological contents of a work.

Moreover, literary and art commentators, together with literary and art writers, should live life to the full, study and analyze life and take the realities of life as a basis in criticizing works in a courageous and enlightened manner under the guidance of Marxist aesthetic principles. In the past, it often happened that between commentators and writers (and even readers), there was a wide gap in understanding of a given work. Apart from other factors, this had to do with differences on the part of commentators, writers and readers in their understanding, knowledge and experience of life. Commentators must master Marxist aesthetic principles, correctly understand the party's literary and art guideline and policy and have a good knowledge of literature and art and good artistic training. All these are important requirements for the job of literary and art assessment. But if a commentator does not understand the kind of life reflected in a work and is a total stranger to the main characters portrayed in it, it is impossible to make a down-to-earth assessment of a work--an assessment that hits the nail on the head and pinpoints what is wrong. As commentators, we must have "vigor," increase our political perception, and gain a correct idea of the prevailing situation. This is undoubtedly highly necessary. But showing "vigor" without having an idea of actual conditions is like a marksman having a weapon but nothing to aim at. As such marksmen, we cannot be good commentators. To acquaint ourselves with realities, we must also have an idea of the thinking, feelings, ideals and interests of the masses of readers, and the worker-peasant-soldier and educated readers in particular. Only by really understanding the situation at both higher and lower levels, can we enable literary and art criticism to be more to the point, more convincing, more reflective of the party's literary and art policy and more effective in protesting 100 schools of thought, removing weeds and stimulating the growth of socialist literature and art.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

IMPROVED EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEI MONGGOL NATIONALITIES REPORTED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 82 p 2

[Article: "Achievement Made in Higher Education of Nei Monggol Nationalities --Active Training of Teachers, Improved Creation of Teaching Materials"]

[Text] The Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has forcefully furthered the higher education of its minority populations, increasing investment in education and expanding enrollments. When recruiting students for colleges, percentages are set for minority students and separate minimum scores are determined. And more attention is given to students of the Daghor, Owenk and Oronchon minorities in the autonomous region whose populations are relatively small. Presently, Monggol and other minority students represent one-fourth of the total student population of all institutes of higher learning in Nei Monggol; the number of Monggol and other minority students enrolled in schools per every 10,000 persons in the minorities population is higher than the number of Han students enrolled in schools per every 10,000 persons of the Han population.

The institutes of higher learning in Nei Monggol, such as Nei Monggol University, Nei Monggol Normal College, and Farming and Animal Husbandry College, and Medical College, the Finance and Economics College, the Normal College and the Medical College have 16 disciplines that offer classes taught in Mongolian. Classes taught in Mongolian were first introduced at the Nei Monggol Normal College and have now been extended to 11 disciplines. Approximately one half of the teaching at all colleges and universities is done in Mongolian. Presently, more than 70 classes are taught in Mongolian. In order to train even more high level minority talent in natural science, engineering, agronomy and medicine, they have begun preparatory courses for minorities. Since 1980 when enrollment of students was reestablished, five schools have enrolled a total of 319 students. The students in the preparatory courses were admitted from those taking the college entrance exams. Adopting this measure allows certain minority students whose Mandarin capability is lacking to study in preparatory classes for a year and, for those who qualify on tests, to go on to study science, engineering, agriculture and medicine in regular undergraduate college courses. They also adopted various methods to firmly grasp the development and improvement of minority teachers. At present, the entire region has more than 1,000 minority teachers, of which 50 hold the position of associate professor or higher. For several years now,

the autonomous region's Bureau of Higher Education and each institute have, in a planned way, sent promising young minority teachers outside the region for further training; have invited scholars and professors from inside and outside the country to come to the autonomous region to lecture and exchange scientific knowhow; and have sent some superior students abroad to study. Combining editing and translating on their own has been upheld in an effort to do well in creating higher education teaching materials in the Mongolian language. For the last 2 years, the Bureau of Higher Education of the Autonomous Region, the Education Publishing Agency and all related schools of higher learning have fostered a spirit of self reliance, organized editing committees for higher education teaching materials in the Mongolian language and, in a planned way, composed and edited, translated and published textbooks and reference books for every field of study in schools of higher learning. Twenty-three kinds of books have already been published and 25 books are in the process of being edited and translated. At present, the teaching materials in the Mongolian language for the basic courses during a first year of study in schools of higher learning have basically been taken care of, as has a part of the second year materials.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING'S LIU DAOSHENG ON CIVILITY MONTH CAMPAIGN

OW012132 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1505 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--In an interview with a XINHUA reporter, Liu Daosheng, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, expressed his views of how to consolidate and enhance the results of the "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" campaign.

He emphatically pointed out: Beijing's first "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" is over, but the civil and courteous activities here have not ended. We must continue to rely on and mobilize the masses to keep the good beginning and promote the establishment of socialist spiritual civilization in a sustained manner in the capital.

He said: The "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" campaign was in fact an all-people ideological education campaign. As a result of the 1 month of practice, the four directives issued by the CCP Central Committee secretariat on the construction plan for the capital have been more deeply rooted in the hearts of the people, communist thinking and morality have been further advocated and Lei Feng spirit has been spread in a more widespread way. Beijing Municipality has made great and remarkable achievements in this campaign. However, there are also shortcomings. Some units were slow in taking action. A few units failed to improve their dirty, disorderly and inferior situation due to poor leadership. These problems need a serious solution in the days to come.

Liu Daosheng said: We plan to stress the following work in the future:

- 1) We will take ideological education as a key link in the establishment of spiritual civilization. The governments at all levels and all trades and professions should strengthen ideological and political work. In light of their specific situation, they should constantly conduct ideological education in a planned way among the people, particularly the youth, and help them foster the idea of loving the party, the motherland, socialism, the collectives and work.
- 2) We will formulate long-term plans and work out permanent measures for carrying out the activities to promote civility and courtesy with the "five stresses" and "four beauties."
- 3) We will seize typical examples at various levels. All trades and professions should set their own good examples.
- 4) We will strengthen leadership over the establishment of spiritual civilization.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU CIRCULAR ON SUPERSTITION--In the light of the recent handling of feudal clannish activities in Majiang County, the discipline inspection committee of the Guizhou provincial CCP committee issued a circular to the whole province on 5 March. The circular demanded that all party members and cadres throughout the province be resolutely prohibited from taking part in feudal and superstitious activities. The circular affirmed the Majiang County CCP committee's method of prohibiting feudal clannish activities. The circular demands that all county CCP committees seriously deal with these activities in the same way as Majiang County CCP committee did. The circular says that Communist Party members are thorough materialists and atheists. Opposing feudal and superstitious activities and actively building socialist spiritual civilization is a glorious duty of every Communist Party member. The circular points out that the feudal clannish activities of repairing tombs, performing rites in honor of ancestors and compiling genealogies in Majiang County have frequently occurred in other places in our province and are incompatible with the honorable title of Communist Party members. It is imperative to resolutely curb this. The circular stresses that as the Qingming Festival will soon be here, these activities are likely to appear. The discipline committees of CCP committees at all levels, particularly county and district CCP committees, must curb these activities. [HK020311 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 28 Mar 82 HK]

PUBLIC SECURITY--Provincial CCP committee Secretary Wu Lengxi spoke on 28 March at a symposium on launching the "five stresses and four beautifuls" drive in the public security organs. He said: "The public security cadres and policemen throughout the province must actively take part in the struggle to hit at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field and fully play their role as functional organs. They must also grasp the anticorruption struggle in the organs themselves and be vanguards and models in building spiritual civilization." Wu Lengxi also announced at the symposium that the provincial CCP committee had initially decided to hold a provincial spiritual civilization commendation rally this year. [HK290321 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 28 Mar 82]

CIVILITY CAMPAIGN--Feng Jixin, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, Liu Bing, deputy secretary, and Li Dengying, provincial governor, as well as responsible comrades of Lanzhou Municipality yesterday visited downtown areas

in Lanzhou to examine implementation of the civility-courtesy month campaign. Feng Jixin and Liu Bing went to Tianshui Road and held a forum of responsible comrades of some 10 units, including Lanzhou University, the Provincial Commercial Department and Coal Industrial Bureau, to discuss and devise measures to plant trees along the road. Feng Jixin said: Tianshui Road is the gate of Lanzhou Municipality. We must ensure that it has beautiful scenery and environment. Comrades participating in the forum pledged they would follow the unified command of Lanzhou Municipality to fulfill the assigned afforestation tasks qualitatively and quantitatively. Li Dengying examined the sanitary conditions of shops, schools, organs and establishments and catering units along (Shangye) Road and were satisfied with the work. [Excerpt] [SK020158 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Apr 82]

HUBEI WOMEN'S GATHERING--A Hubei provincial gathering to commend model women workers and advanced collectives opened in Wuchang on 2 April. Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Li Wei, Xue Tan, Li Fuquan, Lin Musen, Rao Xingli, Ma Xueli, and Hua Yuqing, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC; Guo Liwen, secretary of the All-China Women's Federation secretariat; and Chen Ke, a responsible comrade of Hubei military district, attended the opening ceremony. Provincial women's federation chairman Chen Xi made a speech. Provincial CCP committee deputy secretary Xue Tan also spoke. [HK030325 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 82]

SPENDING CUT ON PORNOGRAPHY--Since the beginning of the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month, the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee has adopted a resolution to cut down the amount of foreign exchange used to buy pornographic films and publications and limit the number of showings of these kinds of films within the central committee. Some central leaders have voluntarily turned in all kinds of pornographic films and publications. [Text] [OW040151 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 2 Apr 82]

TREES PLANTED--Urumqi PLA units commander Xiao Quanfu and political commissar Tan Youlin led 1,000 commanders and fighters to plant trees in barrack areas in Urumqi on 3 April. They planted 7,000 trees during the morning despite high wind and a sandstorm. [HK050537 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Apr 82]

GUANGDONG CCP CADRE COURSES--The Guangdong Provincial CCP committee recently decided that five colleges should run special courses for cadres. Courses on industrial enterprises, agriculture, industrial economy, law and political sciences, finance and education will be offered by Huanan Academy of Industry, Huanan Academy of Agriculture, Zhongshan University, Jinan University and Huanan Teachers' College. These courses will commence at the beginning of September. [HK080945 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 7 Apr 82 HK]

LIVING CONDITIONS--After its surveys conducted in 46 cities throughout China, the state statistical bureau confirmed that in the next 3 to 5 years, there

would be no significant improvements in workers' livelihood. The steep rise in commodity price has greatly affected the low-income families, particularly, the actual income of those workers whose wages have not been adjusted since 1956 has dropped in varying degrees in recent years. [Text] [OW101311 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 9 Apr 82]

POOR FAMILIES INCREASE--In contracting production to families in Gansu Province, some 90 percent of the production teams have distributed land to commune members. As a result the number of poor families in the rural areas has increased rapidly. This is because in many localities, land has been distributed according to the number of family members totally in disregard of their age and health conditions. As such, the army's families and peasant families which do not have sufficient manpower have suffered the heaviest blow to their livelihood. [Text] [OW101319 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 9 Apr 82]

SUICIDES INCREASE--The statistics compiled by the Public Security Ministry showed that there were many more suicide cases in China during 1977 as compared with those in the past several years. For example, the number of persons who committed suicide due to various reasons in 1977 was 83 per 100,000 including 28 young people and 2 retired and demobilized army's. However, the number of persons who committed suicide during 1981 soared to 152 per 100,000 including 81 young people and 22 retired and demobilized army's. [Text] [OW101120 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 9 Apr 82]

PEASANTS RESIST FAMILY PLANNING--Through the third national census work, it is found that many peasants resist family planning. The primary factor for such resistance is that, although the policy of having only one child is in keeping with the nation's needs, it does not tally with the peasants' interests. This is because, after the implementation of the system of contracting production to families, the peasants ardently wish to become well-off as soon as possible and that calls for more manpower to do farm work. [Text] [OW101315 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 9 Apr 82]

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BRIEFS

HEATH COMMENTS ON ECONOMY--Beijing, 6 Apr (AFP)--China will need eight years to restructure its economy rather than the three years originally planned, former British Prime Minister Edward Heath said here today after talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang. In talks yesterday, Mr Zhao spoke at length of the economic reconstruction and of the present reorganisation of administrative personnel, Mr Heath told reporters. He was unable to say whether the delay in economic reforms also applied to administrative reforms. The reforms in government and central organisations began in January and are to be expanded to include the provincial level next year. [Text] [OW060805 Hong Kong AFP in English 0751 GMT 6 Apr 82]

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